Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 21 with the following amended paragraph:

The wrap-bag can be useful for many medical applications in which the bag is wrapped around a patient, such as for thermal therapy, as described in [[a]] U.S. ~~provisional application by us being filed concurrently herewith and~~ Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0167456 entitled "Medical Wraps," the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 4 is a diagrammatic plan view, FIG. 5 is a cross section view, and FIG. 6 is a diagrammatic end view[[,]] of a calender-forming-and-uniting machine producing a continuous composite, flexible web material from which wrap-bags are formed.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 3 with the following amended paragraph:

FIGS. 20 and 21 are diagrammatic plan and end views of a machine forming a continuous, composite flexible material having similarities to that formed in FIG. 16, but with much wider bands of hooks and loops. ~~FIG. 20 is a magnified partial cross-section taken parallel to the axis of the forming roll showing a formation on the mold roll for defining a fold axis.~~

Please delete the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 9, which starts with "FIG. 22 is ...."

Please add the following new paragraph after the paragraph ending at page 5, line 7:

FIG. 22 is a transverse cross-section taken on line 22-22 of FIG. 20.

Please delete the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 27, which begins with "FIG. 52 is...."

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 6 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIGS. ~~1 and 2~~1-3, a wrap-bag 1000 uses a rib 1002 fastener and a groove 1004 fastener to seal ice 1017 in a bag 1006 permanently joined to a composite material 1007 in the form of a strap 1009 that extends to a free distal end 1003. The composite material 1007 includes a non-woven hook-engageable loop material 1008 having loops 104 on one side, and a discrete band 1010 of hooks 102 on the other side, for securing the bag when wrapped around another object 1016 in overlapping manner (FIG. 3). In some cases, loops 104 are present across the entire surface of material 1008. An example of material 1008 is an elastomeric non-porous non-woven loop material available from Tredegar Film Products of Richmond, Va. Material 1008 can also be inelastic.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 28 with the following amended paragraph:

An apparatus 1018 and continuous process for making composite material 1007 is described with reference to FIGS. 4, 5, and 6. Referring particularly to FIG. 6, extruder 1020 provides to the calender nip 1022 a molten strip of resin having a width corresponding to a width of a desired band 1010 of molded hooks 102. Completion of the in situ lamination is achieved by the pressure of the calender nip 1022 formed by pressure roll 1024 and mold roll 1026. The

molten strip of resin applied by extruder 1020 enters mold cavities in mold roll 1026, forming hook band 1010 that includes hooks 102 or hook preforms molded integrally with a base resin layer. A web of loop material 1008 is supplied by roll 1028. The base resin layer is in situ laminated to the loop web by the action of the calendar nip 1022, thereby encapsulating surface features of the loop web to securely and permanently join the materials. At the same time, resin of another band of resin applied by extruder 1020 enters mold cavities in mold roll 1026, forming weld bead 1014 that is in situ laminated to the loop web 1008 by the action of the calender nip 1022. After cooling, the finished wrapping material is removed from mold roll 1026 and rolled up in supply roll 1030, in which form the finished composite material 1007 of width W_2 is delivered to a wrapping forming machine.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 13 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 7 illustrates a machine 1050 and method for making the wrap-bag 1000 described above. Plastic film 1054 is supplied as a roll 1052 with rib 1002 and groove 1004 fasteners welded previously to or integrally formed with the film 1054 using techniques such as extrusion. Roll 1052 of continuous plastic film 1054 is positioned such that a fold in plastic film 1054 is managed at a center fold line 1056. A folding bar or board 1058 is provided. Rollers 1060 pinch the fold 1062 just after the fold plate or folding board 1058 creates the center fold 1056. Folded sheet 1064 ~~enters into~~ is positioned~~the flat bag sealing machine 1050~~ on top of non-woven loop material 1008 with hook strip 1010 and weld bead 1014 to form the ~~wrapping~~ wrap-bag 1000. Typical flat bag-sealing machines of this type are available from Ro-An Industries Corp of Middle Village, N.Y. The Ro-An Industries style bag sealing machine 1050 is illustrated where the web is intermittently positioned into a tooling station. Roll 1030 positions the non-woven loop material 1008 with hook strip 1010 and weld bead 1014 into the bag sealing machine such that fold 1062 is laid on top of weld bead 1014, and then the weld bead 1014 and fold 1062 are

positioned under weld sealing station 1066. Weld sealing station 1066 permanently joins folded plastic sheet 1054 and composite material 1007 using weld bead 1014.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 30 with the following amended paragraph:

Moving towards the left, heated seal bar 1068 simultaneously seals edges of bag 1006 using radiant heat and cuts the web in the cross machine direction against anvil roller 1070. In the process illustrated in FIG. 7, the web is intermittently advanced, so that at each advance, there is a period within the process where the device 1068 acts on the web. The repeat length ~~W_1~~ $\underline{W_0}$ defines the width ~~W_1~~ $\underline{W_0}$ of the strap and is determined by the stroke of the film advance. Particularly wide sheets 1007 may be longitudinally folded for processing through equipment.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

Similar to wrap-bag 1000, wrap-bag 1100 can also be made with a folded plastic sheet having continuous rib and groove fastener strips 1002, 1004 in a continuous process using flat bag making machinery. FIG. 10 illustrates a machine 1120 and method for making the cold pack wrap-bag 1100 described above. Plastic film 1122 is supplied as a roll 1124 with rib 1002 and groove 1004 fasteners previously welded to or integrally formed with the film 1122. Roll 1124 of continuous plastic film 1122 is positioned such that a fold is managed at a j-fold 1126. A folding bar or board 1128 is provided. Rollers 1060 pinch the j-fold 1126 just after the fold plate or folding board 1128 creates the j-fold 1126. Folded sheet 1130 is positioned ~~enters into a flat bag sealing machine~~ on top of non-woven loop material 1008 with hook strip 1010 and weld bead 1014 to form the wrap-bag 1100. Roll 1030 positions the non-woven loop material 1008 with hook strip 1010 and weld bead 1014 into the bag sealing machine such that lip 1102 is laid on top of weld bead 1014, and then the weld bead 1014 and lip 1102 are positioned under weld

sealing station 1066. Weld sealing station 1066 permanently joins folded plastic sheet 1130 and composite material 1007 using weld bead 1014.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 17 with the following amended paragraph:

Moving towards the left, upper heated seal bar 1068 again simultaneously seals edges of bag 1006 using radiant heat and cuts the web against lower anvil roller 1070. In the process illustrated in FIG. 10, the web is intermittently advanced, so that at each advance, there is a period within the process where the device 1068 acts on the web. The repeat length $\cancel{W_1}$ $\underline{W_0}$ defines the width $\cancel{W_1}$ $\underline{W_0}$ of the strap and is determined by the stroke of the film advance.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

Such products are conveniently manufactured by uniting a preformed web of loop material with a running length or lengths of plastic hooks, or hook preforms that are subsequently finished into loop-engageable hooks. Appropriate welds 107, 107' are formed as required for a given application (e.g., a band of preformed plastic film 105 may be attached at the welds), and the continuous material is cut at a selected repeat length, either to complete the bag-wrap, or to complete a subassembly of it.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 12 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 12, an array 14 of ~~the~~ hook fasteners 102 may be of molded form available from Velcro, USA under designation CFM29, shown magnified in FIG. 13. Its Hook dimensions are H_1 of 0.0378 cm (0.0149 inch) and R_1 of 0.00381 cm (0.0015 inch). As a specific

example, the loop material may for instance be non-woven hook-engageable material, available from Velcro, USA as loop L3310, formed according to techniques shown in U.S. Pat. No. 6,342,285, the full content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. In other cases of hook and loop construction, other low-cost hook forms and loop materials may be employed, for instance hooks formed by post-forming molded stems and loops formed by light weight, inexpensive knit materials, for instance knitted loop material having a weight of less than 4 ounces per square yard, preferably less than 2 ounces per square yard.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 23 with the following amended paragraph:

In the example illustrated in FIGS. 14 and 15, a flat plastic sheet 22' of width W_1 is produced by calender action upon formable resin 24 extruded by flat die 26 from moldable resin provided by extruder 28. In this case no preformed material is introduced to the forming nip 20'. The upper roll 2[[']] of the calender nip ~~20'~~21', in a width-wise defined region H, has mold cavities 23 in its surface that define loop engageable hooks, stems or other hook preforms, self-engaging formations, or other fastener features. In the illustrated embodiment, loop-engageable hooks 102 of form shown in FIGS. 12 and 13 are molded at hook section 30 located distance W_4, for example 3.175 cm (1.25 inches), from the edge of the material. In this example the hook band 30 is of width W_5, for example 3.81 cm (1.5 inches). This process, with fixed mold cavities, can produce the loop-engageable hooks ~~such~~ of FIGS. 12 and 13 or hook preforms of a selected desired shape or shapes suitable for post-forming action, etc. Molding occurs as the calender stack 20 produces the plastic sheet. A completed composite material from which wrap-bags may be formed is completed by joining a preformed band of loop material to an appropriately selected section of the plastic sheet. Heat sealing, adhesive, or other joining processes may be employed, dependent upon the material and construction of the loop material and the required quality of the joint. For instance, if a binder material in the back of a preformed loop material is an acrylic resin, a heat seal weld may be formed to the sheet 22' along marginal edges, or mid bands of the

loop material, by heat sealing action with a compatible plastic of the carrier sheet 22'. For instance, sheet 22' may be of polyethylene. In other cases, loop or other fastener material may be formed in place upon the resin sheet 22' after the latter is formed.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 14 with the following amended paragraph:

In the example of FIGS. 16 and 17, both hook and loop fastener components are joined in situ to a plastic sheet 22" being produced by calendering action. Preformed hook-engageable loop material 16 of width W_2 is introduced into the calender nip while a band 30 of loop engageable hooks is molded in situ to extend integrally from a surface of the resin film as described with respect to FIG. 14. As shown by FIG. 16, the web of width W_1 exiting the process has respective continuous machine-direction bands of hook fastener and loop fastener components at appropriate locations on the plastic carrier sheet (e.g., loop material is distance W_3 from edge of the plastic carrier sheet), all components having been united in situ by the sheet-forming and joining calender process.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 27 with the following amended paragraph:

In the example of FIG. 16, the band 30 or bands of hooks or hook preforms and band 16 or bands of loops are shown disposed on the same surface of the web 22". However, by alternatively, or simultaneously having a continuously supplied loop material 17 following the path from takeoff roll C on the opposite side of the incoming resin 24, the band of loop material 17 is introduced to the lower roll 1 on the bottom side of the plastic sheet so that a band 30 or bands of hooks or hook preforms and a band 17 or bands of loops are disposed on opposite sides of the formed web. A composite formed with the full arrangement of FIG. 17 forms the material shown in FIG. 18.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 3 with the following amended paragraph:

The apparatus and process illustrated in FIG. 19 can alternatively be employed. In this case the plastic sheet 22"[[']], and a section with hooks 102 extending from the plastic sheet is formed by mold roll 54 having a band of hook cavities, as the plastic from the extruder passes through a gap formed between the roll and a complementary-shaped extension ~~26b~~ 26B of the extrusion die 26'. While the resin 62 is still molten, the loop material 16 is introduced and laminated to the resin at a nip 64 formed between the mold roll 54 and pressure application roll 52. At this point, hooks 66 are still in their mold cavities, protected from the effects of laminating pressure.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 28 with the following amended paragraph:

In a further example, the basic apparatus and process described with respect to FIGS. 16 and 17 is employed in FIGS. 20 and 21, however using wider loop material 16 and a wider mold cavity section in the mold roll. Two parallel fastener bands, of loop-engageable hook 102, and hook-engageable loop 104, respectively, are formed on the same side of an in situ molded, machine-wide, plastic carrier sheet 111. Resin is introduced by extruder 108 into the nip 126 of the calender stack over the full roll width, and longitudinal, inter-engageable rib and groove rails 1002, 1004 are simultaneously molded in the back face of the resin sheet in corresponding molding grooves (not shown) defined in the pressure roll 1. The preformed loop material 16 from supply roll B is of appropriate width and position to leave, at the adjacent edge, a weld flange 114 free of loop material. The width H_2 of the mold section of roll 2 which carries mold cavities 23 is also sized slightly less than half of the width of plastic sheet 111. This produces a wide

band of hooks 102 or hook preforms that is bordered at the outside edge by weld flange 112 of calender-produced plastic sheet.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring also to FIGS. 23, 24 and 25, a narrow center region 100 between the bands of hook and loop is also devoid of hooks and of loop material. A central machine-direction fold axis A is defined by suitable formation of the surface of roll 2 to facilitate folding the laminate crosswise to the machine direction. For example, a small, circumferential central raised formation F (FIG. 23) on the surface of roll 2 forms in the plastic sheet a machine direction region or notch N of decreased thickness [[t_d]] $\underline{t_m}$, about which the plastic sheet will preferentially fold in creating a continuous composite material for forming wrap-bags. In some preferred cases, weld bands of plain resin lie along each side of the fold line axis A, to enable welding of the two plastic layers together in this region after folding. Following molding and in situ laminating, the wrapping material is cooled, removed ~~form~~ <u>from</u> the mold roll, passed over tension roll 120 and rolled up into supply roll 130.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 29 with the following amended paragraph:

As suggested in FIGS. 25, 26 and [[28]] <u>27</u>, as this material is folded about middle machine direction fold axis A <u>at narrow center region 100</u>, the weld flange sections meet to form one edge of the composite material, with the rib and groove formations aligned for engagement. Other weld lines define the ends of the discrete length of composite material and the location of a pouch <u>of length</u> $\underline{A_1}$ to be formed, to create a flattened tube covered with loop-engageable hooks 102 and hook-engageable loops 104 on the oppositely directed sides. In FIG. 25, lines W transverse to axis A define regions where transverse welds may be formed. FIG. 26 illustrates the

welded wrapping unit. Welding flange sections 112', 114' of FIG. 25 form weld 115 and flange sections 112", 114" form weld 113, each parallel to axis A. Transverse end weld portions 122, 123 and internal pouch-defining weld 124 complete the unit.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 8 with the following amended paragraph:

Preferably, a weld flange along one or more pouches being formed is left free to provide a top pouch opening or openings for access by the user~~, as shown in FIG. 26, exposing the mated rib and groove formations that then serve as a recloseable closure for the pouch~~. For example, if weld 115 in FIG. 26 is not formed, the mated rib and groove formations 1002, 1004 (shown in FIG. 25) serve as a recloseable closure for the pouch. The continuous web that has been folded in half about axis A is advantageously transversely welded with double width ~~at 121~~ in an in-line process, at a selected repeat length to define the length of the flexible wrapping unit 101. After this, the running length of material is cut at the repeat length, to form single width weld regions 122 and 123.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 21 with the following amended paragraph:

As mentioned, transverse welds at the ends, 122 and 123 (typically sections of a double wide single weld ~~121~~ which is cut to sever the leading unit during production) define the repeat length for the continuous production process. As desired, a selected number of intermediate transverse welds 124 are applied through the thickness of the hook and loop sections of the composite to form one or more pouches of limited dimension along the material, or to provide optional cut lines at which the user may choose to shorten the material by cutting. In the example of FIG. 26, one intermediate weld 124 defines with end weld 123, pouch 119 of length A_1.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring now to FIG. 30, two preform materials 360, 362 can be joined to form the wrap-bag shown in FIGS. 31 and 32. Component 360 comprises a loop band 300 in situ laminated to a calendered layer of resin 374. Only a small margin of the back of the loop material 300 overlaps the calendered resin 374 band, and the latter extends beyond the loop material, used to form one side of a pouch of width R. The material 360 is cut transversely to machine direction MD so that the length of web 360, [[W_1]] W_1' extends in the cross-machine direction, in relation to the starting material. Web 362 is created using the apparatus and process describe in respect of FIGS. 14 and 15 and again is cut transversely, in the manner that its length [[W_1]] W_1' is transverse to machine direction MD. Web 362, of roll-formed resin 368, has a hook strip 364, and a sheet-form resin flange 366 lying outwardly beyond the hook strip. The remainder of web 362 is calendered resin sheet 368, [[if]] of length to form the other side if the pocket and a section of the body of the wrapping. The two components 360, 362 are joined together, each component, as joined, having an end overlapped by the other component and an opposite free end, with the hook section 364 facing to one side and the loop 300 facing to the other side. Transverse welds ~~278~~ 378, 380 are located at respective ends of each of the overlapping component, the amount of overlap thus determining the width R of the pouch 119'''. The resulting wrap-bag has an overall length [[W_3]] L_1. FIG. 33 shows the joined webs having a bottom weld 382 forming the bottom of the pouch 119''' and the top of the pouch left open. The pouch defines an internal compartment 384 for receiving objects. Given a typical calender stack with width [[W_1]] W_1' of about 60.96 cm (24 inches), a pouch width of about 10.16 cm (four inches), and welds 380, 378 of width about 1.27 cm (0.5 inch), then [[W_3]] L_1 can be 109.22 cm (43 inches) when using the full width capability of the calender stack to form the two components 360, 362. Wider machines can form correspondingly longer products.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 34, weld 378 is not created while a top weld 386 is created, extending in the direction of the length, across the top of the overlap of sheets ~~374~~ 362 and ~~368~~360. Thus, the pouch 119''' is open from the side, side opening 379, and closed from the top. This allows objects to be placed in the ~~pouch~~ internal compartment 384 from the side. When the wrap-bag is wrapped around an object with loop surface 300 on the inside, the bag strap covers the side opening 379 to prevent the pouch contents from slipping out.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

In some cases, a non-woven material with acrylic binder having an elastomeric characteristic in the cross-machine direction is employed as a stretchy loop material 300. Such a material and other stretchy loop materials are described in PCT/US01/08100, published on Sep. 20, 2001, which is hereby incorporated by reference on its entirety. In such a wrap-bag the strap portion of the bag is stretchy in the direction of the length [[W_3]] L_1 (i.e., in the cross-machine direction only during the prior in situ lamination step in which the composite was formed). The elastic stretchiness achieved in the direction of the length of the wrap enables the user to tighten the wrap and fasten it, to permit freer motion of the wrapped object while ensuring good contact between the wrap-bag and the wrapped object.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

The wrap-bag 601 of FIGS. 35-37, including strap 609, is formed by mating a running length of hook sheet 606 with a resin film-backed loop material 600 of length L_2 (loops facing

up) at a region of overlap with a first machine direction weld 602, and then welding a single sheet of pre-formed biaxially-oriented film 604 at a second machine direction weld 608 at the outer edge of the hook material 606 <u>of length L_3</u>. A pouch 618 is then formed between the overlying film 604 and the back of the hook material 606 by applying welds at two sides, leaving one side 616 open. In the case shown, side welds 610, 612 are both made in cross machine direction leaving the pouch opening 616 at the interior of the wrapping.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Wrap-bag 601 may <u>be</u> manufactured entirely on bag-making equipment well-known in the packaging industry. Referring to FIGS. 38-39A, three continuous sheets 600, 606, and 604 are brought together joined using reciprocating heat seal jaws. From left to right are seen a roll of continuous hook material 640, a roll of continuous loop material 641, and a reciprocating weld head 643 for weld 602. Following is a film roll 642 for the top layer of film 604 and a secondary weld head 644 for weld 608. Weld 608 joins the film 604 to the end of the backside of the hook sheet 606. A cutoff jaw 647 slices individual wrap-bags from the continuous web and separates welds 610 and 612 of two individual wrap-bags. The cut through the welds 610 and 612 of the continuous sheet allows weld 612 to stay on the trailing edge of one finished wrap-bag, and the weld 610 stays on the leading edge of another wrap-bag.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

In another embodiment illustrated in FIGS. ~~41 and 44~~ <u>41-44</u>, the main body of a wrap-bag 708, as well as the entire pouch and strap 709, are formed of preformed loop material, and the hook material is joined in the region in which the loop material is folded back upon itself. Again, two welds, both transverse to the machine direction, form the sides of the pouch and the

pouch opening is inside the wrap-bag. A sheet 702 of hook-engageable non-woven loop fabric of length L_2~~, greater than L_1;~~ is folded along an axis 704 transverse to its length forming sections 700 and 706 as illustrated in FIGS. 41 and 43. This fold 720 is done in such a manner that the folded sheet 703 has hook-engageable loop sides of 700 and 706 facing one another. A sheet 718 of hook web of length [[L_4]] $\underline{L_3}$, a minor (e.g. less than 1/4) part of the overall length L_1 of the wrap-bag, is also provided. This hook sheet 718 can be manufactured using the process illustrated in FIGS. 14 and 15. Hook sheet 718 is joined to the end of sheet 703 at weld 710 with hooks facing the opposite direction of loops of section 706 as illustrated in FIG. 44. Welds 712 and 714 seal loop section 706 to loop section 700 forming a pouch 724 with opening 722. The opening 722 is oriented such that whenever the bag-wrap is securely wrapped about an object, the contents cannot fall out because the opening 722 is against the wrapped object.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 29 with the following amended paragraph:

Another wrap-bag construction 742 with overall length $\underline{L_1}$ is illustrated in FIGS. 45 and 46. In this example the pouch opening 722 is resealable with hook and loop touch fastener strips. One side portion 746 of the pouch is a preformed assembly consisting of a composite loop material strip 750 and a preformed biaxially-oriented film sheet 744 welded together at weld 748. The preformed biaxially-oriented film sheet 744 is joined to preformed sheet 752 along section 758 at weld 754 to form pouch 756. Hook section 762 functions both as one side of the pouch closure and for engaging the fibers of the opposite side of the wrap to secure the wrap-bag in place. The sides of the pouch are formed by welds 764 that are created as the individual wrap-bags are severed from the web.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 6 with the following amended paragraph:

Another wrap-bag that includes biaxially-oriented plastic sheet to form the pouch is illustrated in FIGS. 47-49. The pouch 820 may be formed by folding a preformed biaxially-oriented plastic sheet 811 or by joining two separate flat sheets at a weld 813. [[A]] Hook strip 809 is joined to stretch ~~component~~ material 810 ~~on the hook end~~ to form hook and stretchy sub-assembly 815, which enables the wrap-bag 826 to be tightly fastened. Non-woven loop sheet 814 is joined to folded film 811 at weld 812. Non-woven loop sheet 814 either has a polyethylene backing that is applied prior to this assembly, or it can be non-woven loop material without polyethylene backing, depending on the required quality of the weld and the other requirements of the application. The amount of hook and loop material in both of these cases can be adjusted according to cost concerns. Welds 813 and 819 define pouch 820. The opening of the pouch 820 can be made sealable by adding a pressure-sensitive assembly 816 to the film 811 prior to folding the film 811. The pressure sensitive assembly 816 consists of a pressure-sensitive adhesive strip 817 with a release tab of 818 and that allows the pouch to be sealed after the pack is manually inserted into the pouch. After release tab 818 is pulled off, pressure sensitive strip 817 sticks to the other side of folded film 811 and seals the pouch opening shut. This embodiment may also be varied by replacing the film 811 with a woven or non-woven knit. This replacement material may be waterproof and is commercially available as ~~Tyvek~~TYVEK®, ~~Typar~~TYPAR®, or scrim.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 24 with the following amended paragraph:

The wrap-bag 877 illustrated in FIGS. 50 and 51 can be formed with a pouch 876 directly from the calender roll process. Since the calender roll process described above laminates the non-woven loop material 875 with a plastic backing of hooks 874, preventing this lamination in a select area creates a pouch 876. This is accomplished by printing an overprint varnish 879 on the non-woven loop material 875 before the calender process which prevents lamination in certain areas between the hook backing 874 and the non-woven loop material 875, to form a three-sided

pouch 876 with an open edge and strap 889. Registration mark 878 is preferably black ink and is used in the downstream calender roll process.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

[0128] In one example of usage of bag strap ~~1200~~1009, referring to FIG. 52A, wrap-bag 1200 is wrapped around a chassis 1220 and bag 1006 to hold loose components 1222 associated with the chassis 1220. Parts 1222 can include nuts, bolts and brackets, for example. Thus, prior to final assembly of the components 1222 to chassis 1220, no adhesive is required to attach parts 1222 to chassis 1220, so damage to paint on chassis 1220 by removing tape is avoided.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

The wrap-bag can also provide a reliable means of holding detonation charges in place against a target structure. Referring to FIG. 52B, wrap-bag 1200 can be applied about a cement or other structural column 1240 for positioning a shaped explosive charge 1242 for demolition. In military applications, cement column 1240 might support a bridge or a building to be demolished. In civilian applications, cement column 1240 supports a building or other structure to be demolished. In this example, explosive charge 1242 has wires 1244 attached to battery 1246 for exploding cement column 1240. Wires 1244 are attached to electrodes 1248. Electrodes 1248 have sharp pointed ends capable of piercing through thin fabric and plastic materials. For this usage, a user inserts explosive charge 1242 inside bag 1006 and then attaches explosive charge 1242 to cement column 1240 by wrapping bag strap 1009 around the cement column. Subsequently, the user can insert electrodes 1248 through material 1008 and ~~1054~~ underlying layer(s) into bag 1006. Unlike some adhesives, the hook-and-loop fasteners of the strap can reliably hold the charge in place, even after several days and extreme changes in temperature.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 25 with the following amended paragraph:

Another wrap-bag 1300, shown in FIG. 53D, can be readily manufactured in a continuous process using the processes and apparatus disclosed in pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/808,395, filed Mar. 14, 2001. Referring first to FIG. 53A, three separate substrates are simultaneously fed into a molding nip. The substrates, shown here in transverse cross-section (i.e., looking in the direction of material flow) include a light knit material 1302, a sheet of film 1304, such as a ~~polyptopylene~~ polypropylene or polyethylene film, or a paper-backed film, and a strip of non-woven loop material 1306. In the nip, two discrete bands 1010 of fastener elements 102 (or fastener element preforms) are molded in-situ along the film sheet 1304 and the knit material 1302, respectively (FIG. 53B). In the same nip, the film sheet is permanently bonded to the knit material along a center region 1308, and the non-woven loop strip 1306 is bonded to the film sheet 1304, such as by heat-staking. Such heat-staking methods are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,202,260, incorporated herein by reference. The bond in center region 1308 can be created by welding the film sheet directly to the knit material, or by adding a molten strip of resin over a series of perforations, for example, in the film sheet 1304, the latter method being particularly useful when the material of sheet 1304 and knit 1302 are weld-incompatible, and/or when sheet 1304 is of paper or paper-backed film. As the non-woven loop strip 1306 is bonded to film sheet 1304, sufficient heat and pressure may be applied to also bond the back side of sheet 1304, underlying loop strip 1306, to the upper surface of knit 1302. Alternatively, the back surface of sheet 1304 can be coated with a weld-inhibiting material, such as an overprint varnish, in the area underlying the loop strip, so as to inhibit bonding of sheet 1304 to sheet 1302 as the loop strip is staked, such that the loop-edge of sheet 1304 remains free as shown. In cases where the loop-edge of sheet 1304 is left free of knit 1302, the hook-edge of sheet 1304 may, if desired, be bonded to knit 1302 during the formation of hook strips 1010, such as by providing a line of perforations through sheet 1304 where the inner hook strip will be formed. In any event, at least one half of sheet 1304 should remain free of knit 1302 as the product exits the molding nip.